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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/582,434	06/09/2006	Li Yadong	D8888.0001	4874
32172 7590 10/14/2008 DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO LLP 1177 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS (6TH AVENUE)			EXAMINER	
			FONSECA, JESSIE T	
NEW YORK, NY 10036-2714			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3633	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/14/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/582,434	YADONG, LI			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	JESSIE FONSECA	3633			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 66(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	Lely filed the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 Ju</u>	action is non-final. ace except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw  5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected.  7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or  Application Papers  9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner  10) The drawing(s) filed on 9 June 2006 is/are: a) □	election requirement.	v the Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the or Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the oath or declaration is objected to by the Explanation is objected to by the Explanation is objected.	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>					
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/23/07.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ite			

### **DETAILED ACTION**

### **Priority**

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

### Information Disclosure Statement

The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609.04(a) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered.

## **Drawings**

Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g).

Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective

abeyance.

# Claim Objections

Claim 1 and 4 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 1 (line 4-5): The limitation "the upper and lower side walls of the slot mortise being respectively short and long ends" is awkwardly worded. It appears applicant is referencing the upper side wall having a short end and the lower side having a long end?

Claim 4 (lines 1): The preamble of the claim is different from that of independent claim 1, Examiner suggests replacing "flooring" with --floorboard piece--.

Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 (line 13): Examiner fails to see the significance of the limitation "lower side wall" being place in parenthesis. Parentheses are typically used to further describe/define the proceeding element. In this case, the lower side wall is not further

defining the long end. As such, the claim is indefinite as its unclear if the limitation of the lower side wall is positively recited or not. Claims are examined as best understood.

Claim 1 (lines 13-14): It's unclear how the long end of the slot mortise engages with the anti-self-locking oblique surface as the claims only recite one floorboard. It appears the claim should recite the long end being capable of engaging an anti-self-locking oblique surface of another floorboard? Claim is examined as best understood.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriau et al. (US 6,490,836).

With regards to claim 1: Moriau et al. discloses a flat clasping floorboard piece (1), which has an elongated strip shapes (figs. 22-23); a slot mortise (10) being formed along one of the long sides of the floorboard piece, while a tenon (9) is provided along the other long side; the short sides of the floor board piece being also provided with a slot mortise (10) and a tenon (9) (figs. 22-23). Note Moriau et al. discloses the slot mortise (10) and tenon (9) are applied along the long (longitudinal) sides of panel, in addition to the other two sides (short sides) (col. 3, lines 23-29).

Art Unit: 3633

Moriau et al. further discloses the slot mortise (10) having a short end side wall (M) and an long end side wall (N); the upper surface of the slot mortise (10) being parallel to and having the same height with the upper surface of the tenon (9); characterized in that a V-shaped groove is provided in the lower surface of the slot mortise (10) and a corresponding convexity being provided on the lower surface of the tenon (9); the convexity, in the insertion direction of the tenon (9), has an anti-selflocking oblique surface (O) formed on its front end; the oblique surface (O) forms a first angle with the upper surface of the floorboard strip (1); a corresponding oblique surface (83) is formed on the external surface on the long end (lower side wall) of the slot mortise (10) to engage with the anti-self-locking oblique surface (O) (figs. 23-25); the rear end of the convexity matches perfectly with the external side surface of the Vshaped groove to form a self-locking surface, which forms a second angle with the upper surface of the strip; the second angle (A) ranges from 30-70°; and the external shape of the tenon (9) corresponds with the shape of the slot mortise (10) (fig. 23) (col. 10, lines 28-36).

Moriau et al. discloses the oblique surface (O) forms a first angle with the upper surface of the floorboard strip (1), but fails to disclose the first angle ranging from 15-35°.

However, Moriau et al. appears to disclose a first angle between 15-35°. Note the first angle is smaller to that of the second angle (A) which is disclosed to be in the range of 30-70°. Moriau et al. discloses the oblique surface (O) and corresponding

Art Unit: 3633

oblique surface (83) are angled to provide a smooth shifting of locking elements over one another (col. 12, lines 24-28),

Given the disclosure of Moriau et al., it would have been obvious matter of design choice to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have a first angle between 15-35° so as to provide a smooth shifting of locking elements over one another for ease of installation. No new or unpredictable results would be expected from having a first angle 15-35° as one of ordinary skill in the art would have discovered the optimum and workable ranges through routine experimentation. The floorboard piece of Moriau et al., which discloses the general conditions and structure of the claimed floorboard would be expected to perform equally well to that of applicants.

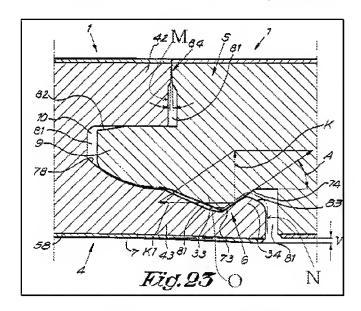


Fig. 23: Moriau et al. (US 6,490,836)

With regards to claim 2: Moriau et al. discloses everything previously mentioned, including the long end side wall of the slot mortise (10) being longer than the short end

Application/Control Number: 10/582,434 Page 7

Art Unit: 3633

sidewall, but fails to disclose the long end side wall is 2-4mm longer than the short end wall.

However, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to discover the optimum or workable ranges necessary to provide a floorboard structure that is stable and safe when joined to similar floorboard structures, no new or unpredictable results would be expected from such a configuration. The floorboard of Moriau et al. would be expected to perform equally well to that of applicant's.

With regards to claim 3: Moriau et al. further discloses a plurality of strips, characterized in that the tenon (9) on one strip is inserted into the slot mortise (10) in another strip to form a floor surface (figs. 23 & 25; col. 2, lines 3-8 & lines 17-25).

With regards to claim 4: Moriau et al. further discloses that the tenons (9) and slot mortises (10) formed along the long short sides of different strips are assembled with one another (figs. 23 & 25; col. 2, lines 3-8 & lines 17-25; and col. 3, lines 23-30).

With regards to claim 5: Moriau et al. further discloses a plurality of strips, characterized in that the tenon (9) on one strip is inserted into the slot mortise (10) in another strip to form a floor surface (figs. 23 & 25; col. 2, lines 3-8 & lines 17-25; and col. 3, lines 23-30).

#### Conclusion

Application/Control Number: 10/582,434 Page 8

Art Unit: 3633

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The prior art made of record is directed to floorboard structures connected to another one another via a slot mortise and tenon mechanism.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JESSIE FONSECA whose telephone number is (571)272-7195. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Canfield can be reached on (571)272-6840. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. F./ Examiner, Art Unit 3633

/Robert J Canfield/

Application/Control Number: 10/582,434

Page 9

Art Unit: 3633

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3635